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the Italian Renaissance—its love of color, symmetry, striving after ideal beauty. We have preludes and previsions of SIDNEY, MILTON, HERRICK and that goodly company during 'the spacious times of great ELIZABETH' and her two first successors of the House of Stuart. We can even trace the unheralded beginnings of that lusciousness and exuberance of diction which bloomed into its rather loveliness under the inspiration of SHELLEY and KEATS and has been conserved by the colder but more fastidious art of TENNYSON amid the sedate environment of the Victorian epoch. The student of CHAUCER will detect many traces of that same beauty-sense, that minute and elaborate lingering over every detail, which are so conspicuous a feature of 'The Palace of Art' and 'The Dream of Fair Women.' The strongest argument that can be adduced against the Shakesperian authorship of 'The Two Noble Kinsmen' is a careful comparison of the play with the work of which it is a professed imitation (see the 'Prologue'). That SHAKESPEARE, with his marvellous gift of transforming dim and crude originals into dramas of supreme excellence, could have produced, during the period of his ripest development, the travesty which we have in 'The two Noble Kinsmen,' is a conclusion that even the most enthusiastic believer in his authorship of the play can hardly be expected to accept.

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A Grammar of the German Language for High Schools and Colleges, designed for Beginners and advanced Students, by H. C. G. BRANDT. Fourth edition. Boston, Allyn and Bacon. 1888.

This is the first thoroughly revised edition of this grammar. The author enumerates as its distinguishing features, : the complete separation of inflection and syntax, the historical treatment of the syntax, the presentation of German grammar from the standpoint of modern philology, and the scientific analysis of sounds and accent. Many minor corrections are manifest which will contribute to the value of the work. The author has a more extended

aim than that of most grammarians. He has sought to make a grammar which will serve not only for beginners but as a companion for reference in advanced study, and even as an aid in reading the German of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. It is obvious that a grammar prepared with such a purpose must meet the demands of elementary as well as of advanced study: its statements of principles must be clear and concise, and such as to be readily impressed upon the memory. At the same time they must be scientific in character and correspond to certain general facts of language, so that the student will see a harmony in his linguistic studies, and not altogether new principles in every language that he pursues. All except essential facts must be excluded from definitions: the pupil's mind must be able to grasp firmly the vital point, and not be confused by exceptions and historical and philological matter, which belongs to a later period of study.

That grammar will be the best whose statement of principles becomes the clearest guide to the written and spoken use of the language. Many facts which have been interesting to the author must be held in proper subordination; and early and provincial uses should only be prominently presented when they serve to illustrate some important fact in the development of the language. The author's plan has established the conditions by which his work must be judged. There is not always the subordination of facts which have been subjects of curious and often valuable investigation by the author so that his grammar exhibits primarily a clear and perspicuous view of what we may call the working principles of the language. The facts of linguistic use are practically endless, and the author is too often embarrassed by his illustrations. These give value to the book for a teacher, while not always serviceable to the beginner. The definitions in the present edition have gained in clearness; and some obscure statements have been removed. We note a few points which rapid examination has suggested to us.

In pronunciation, the author adheres to the statement of the first edition that *g* when final is pronounced as *k*, hence *Tag*=*Tak*, *Balg*=*Bulk*, etc.—385, 3. "Final *d* and *b* are, therefore,

pronounced *t, p*, all over Germany, and *g* as *k*, according to the standard pronunciation, but not in N. G. (North Germany)." In 391, the author states what he means by the standard pronunciation. It is that of the best theatres and the better actors, and of a cultured few who strive for a dialect-free pronunciation. The question of pronunciation cannot be settled by *a priori* considerations, or always from a historical standpoint. It is the simple inquiry: What is the prevailing usage of the best speakers in centres which may be regarded as influential? We may say what the pronunciation would have been, had the progress of sonant to surd stops been uniform in all classes of mutes. There must be adequate reason found in the actual use of the language apart from theoretical considerations, for elevating a pronunciation of Würtemberg or Silesia to supremacy. We do not dispute the possibility of a provincial pronunciation becoming the fashion in certain words and sounds, of which we have illustrations in modern English, but it is not clear where the author obtains his "standard" pronunciation. The first rule in the official rules of pronunciation prescribed for all the Prussian theatres, including Hannover, is "*G* is never to be pronounced as *k*." There is no doubt that in all the leading theatres there is an effort to secure a dialect-free pronunciation, but a careful observation of the pronunciation in the theatres in Berlin has convinced me that there is no absolute uniformity of pronunciation on the same stage and no decided tendency in the direction claimed by the author.

I regret that the author leaves the quantity of vowels in closed monosyllables untouched in his treatment of long and short vowels at the beginning, although briefly referred to under 488. There is undoubtedly difficulty in treating this subject owing to the lack of uniformity in pronunciation in different sections, but the rules for orthography issued by the different governments discuss the subject more or less fully. The quantity of a vowel in the different parts of a verb and in derivative and compound words is worthy of a remark.

The pronunciation of the German *f* does

not seem adequately represented by the corresponding English letter. It is strongly buzzed.—47, 2. *Fels* is prevailingly strong in O.H.G. and M.H.G.—58. The plural of *denkmal*, *-mäler* is not simply poetic. Both the plurals in *-e* and *-er* with umlaut, are common in certain writers; as, in GOETHE's prose and in recent writers. The plural *-lande* remains in certain proper names where lands form a political unit; as, the *Niederlande*, *Rheinlande*, *die Oestreichischen Erblande*. This plural is a favorite with GOETHE both in prose and verse. The weak plural of *ort*, *orten*, is not limited to the dative. It occurs in the genitive in the writers of the seventeenth century; as, in AYRER, SPEE, and LOGAU, as well as in WIELAND, GOETHE and SCHILLER. The adverbial form *allerorten* is especially common.—60. Foreign influence undoubtedly contributed in many words to establish the plural form in *-s*; as, *Säbels*, where Low German influence cannot be shown and could not have been determining.—64. *Seminar* has the plural *Seminare* as well as *Seminarien*. *Atlas*, has also the plural *Atlasse*.—65. The names of nations and peoples also in *-er* are said to "go" according to the first class. This rule should specify the names of the inhabitants of a country or city.—72. It would be better to place the weak form of the genitive, masc. and neut., in the paradigm as present usage requires.—74. *Brav*, though seldom compared, has the forms *bräuer*, *brävest*, in AUERBACH, PESTALOZZI and PFEFFEL.—78. The remark upon the substantive use of the article seems, by a printer's error, to apply only to the genitive case.—86. The remark respecting *Ithro*, should be limited to its use in titles.—87. The author gives a correct historical explanation of the form *ihresgleichen*, in which *-gleichen* was originally an adjective used substantively governing a preceding genitive; as, in *min*, *sîn*, *ir gelich*. He then suggests several hypotheses to explain the *es* in *ihresgleichen* as the genitive sign *-es* in compound nouns; for example, in *Liebesbrief*, and as based on the analogy of *mines selbes*; and adds: "Deinesgleichen is not old enough to connect with M.H.G., *dines selbes*." But *dinen gelichen* is an established form in the thirteenth century, and why could

not the genitive have arisen from analogy with the accusative?—91, 2. "The excrescent *t* appears first in the sixteenth century." *Selbest* appears in the "Kreuzfahrt Ludwigs," and in the adverbs *dā selbest*, *aldā selbest*, in the thirteenth century.—98. It is not clear what the author means when he says the cases of *man* other than the nominative, are made up from *ein* or *wir*. Does he mean that *wir* supplies the forms in which *man* is defective, or that it is a substitute in certain cases for the indefinite pronoun? If a person *wir* is implied under the indefinite *man*, why is not *ich* equally at times concealed in the pronoun when a definite person lurks in the indefinite expression? When the substantive force of *man* was still felt, *er* and *der* were often used to supply the additional cases of *man*.—122, 2. *Preisen* is strong in the Virginal, 375, 6; Wolfd. 301, 4; Siegenot c. 10.—126. *Ränne* is given both by HEYSE and SANDERS.—137. The treatment of compound verbs is very meagre and unsatisfactory. No paradigm of a separable or inseparable verb is given, and no list of inseparable prefixes save under Word-formation at the end of the grammar. Inseparable compounds derived from a compound noun are said to take *ge*. The illustrations show that the author means before the first component. This remark furnishes no guide to the use of other verbs whose first component is a noun; as, *haushalten*, where the compound noun exists, and such verbs as *teilnehmen*, *preisgeben*, *stattfinden*; and verbs whose first component was an adjective.—140. "In O.H.G. the article is still lacking." It is not clear whether the author means that both the definite and indefinite articles are lacking or only one. It is apparently a slip; or 441, 1, he says: "In O.H.G. the possessives were declined strong even when preceded by the definite article." See, however, OTFRID'S 'Krist,' where, as GRIMM says, the use of the definite article is unmistakable.—144. *Ein* is common also before *jeder*; as, *ein jeder*. See SIMPL, 720, for *ein mancher*.—145. The statement that the article is not used before nouns in the predicate denoting rank, profession, position, after neuter verbs, has many exceptions. There is also a large class of expressions where the article is

omitted in dealing with a mass; as, *Luft schöpfen*, *Wasser trinken*, *Tuch scheren*, *Leder gerben*, *Nebel steigt*, whose use might be more particularly specified.—160, 1. The exception *Frühjahr* might have been noted.—161, 2. A simple working rule, such as: "Most nouns of two syllables ending in *-e* denoting inanimate objects are feminine," covers nearly two hundred nouns, and may serve for reference, when a more scientific statement as "Many dissyllables by ablaut are feminine," leaves the pupils in uncertainty.—180, 2. *Die Liebe Gottes* may be either subjective or objective.—196. The use of *rufen* with the accusative can hardly be called an "unsettled construction," nor its use with the dative in the sense of *zurufen*, 'to call to.' So, the use of *bezahlen* seems to be reasonably established; as, 'to pay a person,' 'pay for a thing,' both in the accusative; but with the dative of the person and accusative of the thing where both are specified.—207, 1. *Kosten* is unsettled; in the written language it is used preferably with the dative, while in the spoken language the accusative is perhaps most frequent: *Es kostet mich*, 'It costs me.'—209. The statement characterizes only in part the use of the accusative absolute.—212, 3. Two adjectives forming a united characterization, especially in titles, are connected by a hyphen.—217. The use of the weak form of the adjective after a preceding adjective is exceptional.—219. Why not say that *feind* and *freund* are equally participles instead of being "really nouns."—221, 2. The weak form of the adjective after the *alle* is the prevailing one.—231. "The gradation as to politeness and etiquette" seems to be inverted, and is slightly curious in any event; compare 311, 2. The use of the plural verb with titles, while almost universal in Vienna and common in Bavaria, is less frequent in North Germany.—234 contains a historical statement and raises the query whether the personal pronoun of the third person always has a demonstrative force and whether its use is best explained on this basis.

244, 1. c. The distinction between the genitive plurals *derer* and *deren* cannot be maintained.—255. *Der*, after pronouns of the first and second persons, is required. There is no

restriction in their use in the author's statement.—256. The remark *der* and *welcher* will take any antecedent soever makes curiously the relative condition the antecedent—260, 1. *Einige* with the singular is not unusual; as, *ich habe einige aussicht, nach einiger Zeit*, neither is it always equivalent to *irgendein*.—261, 1, is evidently not expressed as the author intended.—265. "*Haben* and *sein* form the compound tenses," but it is not specified what tenses. The use of *werden* is not mentioned.—265, 4. "*Haben* is used with verbs of motion when extent is to be emphasized. The line in 'Faust,' 2666: *Ist viel gereist*, implies extent as much as the illustration, "A. von Humboldt hat viel gereist."

The author gives undue prominence to the use of *haben* as an auxiliary of *gehen*. It is misleading to elevate provincial and exceptional uses to rank with accepted forms.—273. The difference between the full form of the perfect passive and the past participle with *sein*, should be rescued from fine print and so stated as to form a guide to correct use.—301, 6. Various statements about the prepositions are made, but their practical employment could not be learned from anything here given. *Nach*, under the head of *zu*, is said to indicate motion toward a "thing," but it is left indeterminate whether it may imply motion toward a place that bears a proper name or whether it can be used with all places; as, to the fire, the wall, or the church. The familiar meaning of *auf*, 'up,' in contrast with *nieder* and *ab*; as, *auf den Baum klettern, auf den Berg*, is not given, nor its use in going from a limited space to one more open; as, *auf das Land, auf den Markt gehen*, corresponding to its frequent adverbial sense of 'open.' *An* is not defined but said to be used after verbs of motion, but so are *in*, *nach*, *zu*.—328. The indicative mood, as the rule, should be mentioned.—330. *Wenn* does not always refer to the future, but is used for 'whenever,' denoting an act often repeated.—336, 339. The distinction between the concessive and restrictive clauses is not sharply defined.—340. The author has adopted the term *unreal* subjunctive where the supposition is contrary to fact, or not realized. Does he imply that there is a real subjunctive, or that

reality is confined to the indicative? The mood in the conclusion is not stated, but it may be inferred that it is the same as in the conditional cause. The treatment of the subjunctive is scattered throughout the discussion of subordinate clauses; it might be grouped for reference in a compact form.—361, 2. "The Kingdom of Württemberg alone with true Swabian tenacity still clings to the old spellings." Württemberg was one of the first governments to attempt a reform of spelling. It followed a movement which was begun by the *Oberschul-Kollegium* in Hannover in 1854, and issued its first rules for reformed orthography in 1861. The second edition, now before me, received official sanction in 1883 and was published in 1885. By it, the orthography was conformed to that of the Prussian-Bavarian schools.—376, 4. It is not clear whether the author commends the S. G. pronunciation of *jung*=*iung* on theoretical grounds, or those of existing use.—479. The author does not classify Norse with East Germanic, but groups it by itself. Runes are said to be of the tenth century. "Iceland was colonized in the twelfth century and (*sic*) earlier." The larger colonization from the west is not mentioned.—481. Dutch is said to be the only Low German literary language, but Flemish, which is spoken by the larger number of the people of Belgium, has a recent literature of real value, from the admirable novels of CONSCIENCE to the present time.—484. The statement that Frisian has been driven out of Holland by Dutch is true, if the author refers to the two states of North and South Holland. Two hundred thousand people still speak Frisian, it is said, in West Friesland alone.—488, 4. GOETHE'S "Guet," in which he sought in sport to speak "if not Alsatian yet somewhat strange," has a degree of responsibility attached to it by repeated references which is quite amusing.—492, 2. "The contact of the Fins with the Goths in the South," instead of in the earliest abode of the latter with which we are acquainted, on the Baltic and in Russia, has a definiteness which is hardly warranted by our knowledge of the mutual relations of these tribes.—492. The "stepmotherly" treatment of foreign words in German is a little problematical in the

presence of the fact that one of the latest *Fremdwörterbücher* boasts of containing 90,000.

There is a tendency on the part of the author to state a principle of the language and then so modify it by limitations that it is impossible to determine what residuum of truth remains. This is due to the effort to include under one statement all possible cases; e. g., 143: "There is no article before nouns (connected by *und*, *weder*, *noch*, or unconnected) in certain set and adverbial phrases," etc.

There are occasional infelicities of expression which leave the meaning uncertain. At the beginning the statement that *g* becomes "surd (=k) finally," for "when final," is open to misapprehension.—122, 1. The statement regarding *gleichen* is not clear. In 132, the author says: "The verbs belonging here are stragglers from all the other ablaut series. There must be therefore a number that are still *afloat*: that is, according to the usage of the period in which they are taken, they belong to their regular class or this" (viii); "Ein was used where the definite article could not stand: hence the plural of *ein Mann* is still *Männer*."—140. "They [abstract nouns] may also take the article that has generalizing force."—149. "Any grammatical gender is ascribed to the species without regard to sex."—159, 2. "The coins generally stand in the plural."—175. After a statement regarding the use of a verb governing both the dative and accusative, the author says, 201, "These accusatives," evidently referring to paragraph 199.—233, 1. "In poetry . . . the pronoun is often not *put*."—266, 2. "In the compound verbs it is just *this* prefix that called for *sein*." What prefix?—353. . . "what depends upon an adjective, participle or infinitive precedes *them*." The author can scarcely refer to clauses dependent upon an adjective or infinitive.

But these are minor defects in the merits of a work which exhibits great industry and covers a field not occupied by any other German grammar, and whose value makes it indispensable to every student of German.

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Über die Latinität der Peregrinatio ad loca sancta, von ED. WÖLFFLIN. [*Archiv für Lateinische Lexicographie* IV, pp. 259-276].

It is now fully two years since the above-mentioned article appeared, but a sufficient excuse for bringing it before the readers of the MODERN LANGUAGE NOTES at this late date lies in its extreme importance and interest. The article is based upon the publication of a Latin text of the fourth century A. D., under the title 'S. Hilarii Tractatus de mysteriis et hymni et S. Silviae Aquitanae peregrinatio ad loca sancta.' Inedita ex codice Arretino deprompsit JOH. FRANC. GAMURRINI. Romae, 1887. The book itself is briefly reviewed by WÖLFFLIN, l. c. p. 338. Of the two texts published there, the second is of the greater interest from a linguistic point of view, since we have here a Latin text representing the spoken language of Gaul at the end of the fourth century. The writer is a nun by the name of SILVIA of Aquitania, who between the years 380 and 390 undertook a journey to the Holy Land, and who sends from Constantinople to the inmates of her convent a description of her travels. She knew Greek, but the Latin she writes is more or less the colloquial Latin of her every-day life. It is my object here to gather from the paper under consideration the more interesting points to the student of Romance philology; the article itself does not claim to be exhaustive in its treatment, and piques one's curiosity on every page.

As a point of phonetic interest it appears that the written *h* is now omitted, now inserted where it does not belong; e. g., *hitur itur*, *ostium hostium*, *ac hac*. Accusatives lose their *m* (*per valle*, *illa*) and thus coincide with the ablative. In geographical proper names the accusative has become the normal form (*transito flumine Euphratem*). Verbs of the second and third conjugation pass from one conjugation to the other without following any rule; often a preceding verb seems to have attracted the one following it (*dicuntur et respondentur*). In the passive tenses *esse*, *sum*, *sim*, *eram*, are replaced by *fuerim*, *fueram*, *fuissem*; *ubi cum perventus fuerit*